United Nations S/2001/474

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 May 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 11 May 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 10 May 2001 from His Excellency Mr. Monie R. Captan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Liberia, addressed to you, concerning the situation in Lofa County, Liberia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Famatta R. **Osode**
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

01-37022 (E) 140501

Annex to the letter dated 11 May 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 10 May 2001 from His Excellency Mr. Monie R. Captan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Liberia, addressed to the Secretary-General

I am pleased to present my compliments and to notify you of the violation of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1343 (2001) by the Government of Guinea. The Government of Guinea has openly, blatantly and with impunity allowed Liberian dissidents, mainly former combatants of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy (ULIMO) living in Guinea, to carry out armed attacks against Liberia in Lofa County with the intention of overthrowing the Government of Liberia. In addition, the Guinean Army has provided and continues to provide military support to these dissidents.

Recently, several dissidents were captured by Liberian security forces and are being held as prisoners of war (POWs). Among the POWs is a Kamajor member who was captured fighting alongside the ULIMO forces. Statements taken from these POWs have confirmed that the Kamajors, who are supported by the Sierra Leonean army, have now joined ULIMO with the support of the Guinean army in their armed attacks into Liberian territory from Guinea.

The war in Lofa County has resulted in the displacement of over 450,000 persons and the destruction of infrastructure rehabilitated after the Liberian civil war, including schools and hospitals. This war, which now involves the Sierra Leonean Kamajors, the Guinean army and ULIMO, has the potential of spilling over into the subregion and exacerbating the already critical humanitarian situation.

The report of the Inter-Agency Mission to West Africa (see E/2001/56), dated 2 May 2001, warned that the uncertainty in Sierra Leone is echoed by uncertainty in relations between Liberia and Guinea and the risk of the further spread of conflict within the Mano River Union countries. The alliance between the Guinean army and ULIMO-K has proved unpredictable.

The Government of Liberia hopes that the United Nations will not use double standards in its dealings with the different members of the Mano River Union. The Security Council is under obligation to take action against Guinea for its violation of paragraph 4 of resolution 1343 (2001). In view of the foregoing, the Government of Liberia calls upon the United Nations to dispatch a fact-finding mission to Liberia to investigate the ongoing attacks from Guinea into Liberia.

The Government of Liberia wishes to inform the United Nations that the arms embargo placed upon Liberia has impaired Liberia's capacity to adequately exercise its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Liberian Government reserves the right to defend itself pursuant to this fundamental Charter provision.

(*Signed*) Monie R. **Captan**
Minister

United Nations S/2001/475

Security Council

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14 May 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 11 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 10 May 2001 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. Appended to the Minister's letter is a table showing violations of Iraq's international boundaries committed by United States and British warplanes flying across the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in the period from 14 to 27 April 2001.

The Minister urges you to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full and to report these violations to the Security Council through you, given that they constitute wanton aggression against Iraq and against its people, its sovereignty and its territory, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations, and he asks you to alert the Security Council to its responsibility to halt the aggression and hold the aggressors accountable under international law.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-37214 (E) 150501 150501

Annex to the letter dated 11 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter dated 3 April 2001 (S/2001/329, annex), I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes committed 170 violations of Iraq's international boundaries by way of the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in the period from 14 to 27 April 2001. On the basis of the table appended to this letter, the relevant Iraqi authorities have determined that the violations committed were as follows:

1. Armed and hostile aerial activity by the United States and the United Kingdom, violating our international boundaries by way of the demilitarized zone, comprised 170 sorties in the following governorates: Basrah, Maysan, Wasit, Dhi Qar and Muthanna.

2. Our technical systems identified the aircraft violating Iraq's airspace on an almost daily basis as American F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F-18s and British Tornadoes.

3. All of the armed and hostile sorties that violated Iraq's airspace by way of the demilitarized zone received support from an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi Arabian airspace and an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace.

4. A total of three remotely piloted aircraft violated Iraq's airspace from Kuwait by way of the demilitarized zone between 14 and 27 April 2001.

All of the violations in question were committed by way of the demilitarized zone in which UNIKOM is stationed. One of UNIKOM's primary responsibilities is to monitor such hostile military operations and to report them and endeavour to halt them immediately.

The violations being committed by United States and British military aircraft, in which 10 to 20 of them are used daily, are tantamount to an undeclared war. It is imperative that the United Nations should take the measures that are required in their regard under the Charter, so that the aggression may be halted and those who have committed the violations may be charged with full international responsibility for them, including liability for payment of compensation to Iraq.

The statements of UNIKOM to the effect that it is unable to monitor or identify these aircraft cannot be maintained in the light of the scientific and technological capabilities that are available or that UNIKOM is in a position to obtain and utilize in order to fulfil the requirements of its mandate by establishing the identity and country of the warplanes that are violating Iraq's sovereign airspace and thence taking deterrent measures against the aggressors.

I accordingly urge you once more to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full and to report these violations to the Security Council through you, given that they constitute wanton aggression against Iraq and against its people, its sovereignty

and its territory, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations, and I ask you to alert the Security Council to its responsibility to halt the aggression and hold the aggressors accountable under international law.

(*Signed*) Tariq **Aziz**
Deputy Prime Minister
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Hostile aerial activity violating Iraq's international boundaries from Kuwait, 14-27 April 2001

No.	*Date*	*From*	*Time*	*Type*	*Sorties*	*Altitude (metres)*	*Speed (km/h)*	*Areas overflown*
1	14-24 April	Kuwait	1440-2300	F-15, F-16	50 (including 3 drones)	10,000-12,000	240-780	Jalibah, Busayyah, Hayy, Rifa'i, Shatrah, Qurnah, Basrah
2	21-27 April	Kuwait	0915-1350	F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18	120	10,000-11,000	720-780	Basrah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Hayy, Busayyah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Samawah

Total sorties: 170

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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 40
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 14 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that Israel carried out the following attacks on Lebanon on 9 May 2001.

Between 1420 and 1430 hours three Israeli mortar rounds landed near the centre of Shahl, outside Birkat al-Naqqar, in Shab'a, Hasbayya district.

At 1445 hours two Israeli mortar rounds landed in the Jabal as-Sawwanah area between Shab'a and Kfar Shuba, Hasbayya district, in the liberated areas.

Israeli mortar rounds also landed in the vicinity of Birkat al-Naqqar in Shab'a, Hasbayya district, in the liberated areas. These Israeli attacks, compounding the daily sorties into Lebanese airspace perpetrated by Israeli aircraft, constitute a flagrant violation of Lebanon's sovereignty, the blue line and international law.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Selim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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United Nations S/2001/477

Security Council

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Letter dated 14 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward herewith the letter received today, 14 May 2001, via fax, from H.E. Ali Said Abdella, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmed Tahir **Baduri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-37171 (E) 140501

Annex to the letter dated 14 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing to express my Government's utmost indignation at the allegation of Ethiopia accusing my country of violating the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities of 18 June 2000. Ethiopia falsely claims, in its letter of 7 May 2001 (S/2001/448, annex), that "Eritrea is bringing its troops back into the Temporary Security Zone, lock, stock and barrel, including senior officers".

This accusation is not borne out by the facts on the ground. If anything, it betrays a hidden motive and a sinister agenda on the part of Ethiopia.

In one sense, the Government of Eritrea is not surprised by this wild allegation.

Back in June, when the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities was under negotiation between the two conflicting parties through the facilitation of our peace partners, Ethiopia insisted on a preposterous precondition for signing the Agreement. This was a request for a unilateral downsizing of the Eritrean Army according to the dictates of Ethiopia. Eritrea and the facilitators rightly rejected this precondition that would have compromised Eritrea's sovereignty. In the event, Ethiopia had to drop its unacceptable preconditions under duress.

Ethiopia again tried to impose a variant of this request at a meeting of the Military Coordination Committee. The Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) initially accepted the request and inserted into the agenda the issue of the size and composition of the Eritrean law enforcement organs that would have to be established in the Temporary Security Zone in accordance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities. At the meeting, however, there was proper recognition that Ethiopia's request was not substantiated by the provisions of the Agreement and that this would have constituted an infringement on Eritrea's sovereign rights. Consequently, it was dropped from the agenda.

In this context, Ethiopia's baseless protests now could have been easily dismissed as a hapless resuscitation of old baggage. Unfortunately, there is a much murkier dimension behind its dogged attempts at limiting or interfering with Eritrea's sovereign rights. In its illicit objectives to destabilize Eritrea, Ethiopia has brought together and is sponsoring an assortment of terrorist groups. The Ethiopian Army has provided protection to these armed gangs, as well as to Ethiopian militia and other armed infiltrators, to harass the population in the occupied areas and to loot property. These acts are documented by international humanitarian groups, which have had a presence in the occupied areas.

Ethiopia is not, indeed, making any bones about its malicious intention of pursuing these lawless acts in the Temporary Security Zone after it is established and while it is being monitored by UNMEE. The audacious public statement made by General Alemshet Digafe, who heads the Ethiopian "Bureau for Ethiopian-Eritrean Peacekeeping Coordination", is too clear to merit elaboration. In an interview with the monthly magazine of the Tigari People's Liberation Front, *Efoyta*, whose English translation was put on the Ethiopian web site recently, the General states: "UNMEE does not have any authority to interfere in the internal

matters of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Therefore, if there is any political group, armed or unarmed, moving in the Temporary Security Zone, it cannot prevent them from moving in the area. That is not within its authority. ... The Temporary Security Zone will be established within Eritrea. Eritrea will establish civil administration, police and militia in the area, but these people may be a target for the opposition parties. Therefore, when they try to attack the Eritreans, the peacekeeping force could also fall victim. Basically, I do not think the opposition will target UNMEE. I hope UNMEE will provide an answer to this problem. Therefore, it is up to UNMEE to decide on how to move its forces so that different opposition groups cannot attack them".

As far as the facts on the ground are concerned, the reality is the following:

- Eritrea has faithfully rearranged its troops, deploying them north of the 25-km Temporary Security Zone and, in many instances, much deeper inside its sovereign territory. Eritrea has fulfilled its part of the bargain rigorously even as controversy remains on the southern boundary of the Temporary Security Zone owing to Ethiopia's refusal to honour its commitments.

- Eritrea's paramount concern remains ensuring the return of the more than 250,000 of its internally displaced population to their homes and villages before the onset of the winter rains. Police and militia are part and parcel of the civilian administration that has to be established to ensure the welfare and safety of the civilian population. In this regard, Eritrea has asked the United Nations to ensure the right of return and protection of the Eritrean population to their villages in the areas still occupied by Ethiopia.

- Eritrea has no intention whatsoever to "bring back its army to the Temporary Security Zone" through a back door. It is patently clear that a couple of thousand of lightly armed Eritrean police and militias, dispersed in more than 400 villages over a total area of 25,000 km (the area of the Temporary Security Zone), cannot pose a legitimate cause of concern to Ethiopia, which has close to a quarter of a million of its heavily armed troops deployed on or along the border.

- It must also be borne in mind that Eritrea has already signed with UNMEE a Protocol that governs the operational modalities of the law enforcement organs (police and militia) to ensure smooth coordination. Among other things, "movement of 20 or more militia persons in groups outside their duty area shall occur within the Temporary Security Zone with prior notification to the nearest peacekeeping headquarters".

Ethiopia has therefore no case. As underlined above, its accusation is baseless and prompted by ulterior motives.

Violations of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities and impediment to the peace process in fact continue to be perpetrated by Ethiopia. Among other things:

1. Ethiopia continues to refuse to redeploy its troops from certain areas in the Temporary Security Zone. The Government of Eritrea has today received disturbing information of new military camps set up in the central part of the Temporary Security Zone by Ethiopia;

2. Ethiopia continues to refuse to provide UNMEE with information on landmines that it has planted. This will not only impede the return of the internally displaced persons but also jeopardize innocent lives;

3. Ethiopia continues to impede agreement on high-altitude flights by refusing to allow the most direct route, as originally proposed by UNMEE.

If Ethiopia's transparent tactics are to cry foul first so as to avoid accountability, this surely cannot be swallowed by the international community.

(*Signed*) Ali Said **Abdella**
Minister

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 40
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 14 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters on the same subject, I have the honour to convey to you hereunder a list of the violations and infringements that were committed by Israel against Lebanon in the period from 1 to 10 May 2001. Lebanon regards these incidents as an extension of Israel's aggression against its people and territory.

29 April 2001 (continued)

At 1000 hours a hand grenade exploded in the Dashqiyah al-Aridah locality in Marj Uyun and an 18-year-old Lebanese herdsman, Ya'qub Milhim Nab'ah, was killed instantly. The body was taken to Marj Uyun government hospital. A patrol from the explosive ordinance unit proceeded to the scene of the incident and conducted an investigation. It concluded that the explosion had been caused by a hand grenade left behind by the Israeli enemy. A large number of live grenades have been found.

1 May 2001

Between 1000 and 1005 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Bint Jubayl and Tibnin areas at very high altitudes. They also overflew the Nabatiyah area at moderate altitudes.

Between 1605 and 1610 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Bint Jubayl area at very high altitudes.

2 May 2001

At 1020 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Qulaylah area at moderate altitudes.

Between 0315 and 0320 hours Israeli enemy forces at an outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands fired several artillery shells at outlying areas of

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Majidiyah and Mazra'at Bistra in liberated Lebanese territory and two Israeli helicopters fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire at the same area.

Between 0905 and 1000 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South, Mount Lebanon and Tripoli at very high altitudes. They then circled between Tripoli and Beirut before leaving in a southerly direction.

3 May 2001

At 1130 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Tyre-Qulaylah area at moderate altitudes.

At 1430 hours Israeli enemy forces fired several bursts of automatic-weapons fire from the outpost at Shi'b al-Kasir hill in the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

4 May 2001

Israeli enemy forces proceeded to re-install the barbed-wire strip around the outpost at Shi'b al-Kasir hill.

6 May 2001

Between 1230 and 1325 hours Israeli enemy warplanes flew over the Naqurah area and the occupied Shab'a farmlands at very high altitudes.

At 1910 hours Israeli enemy forces fired one light-weapons round in an attempt to cause panic at the Fatimah Gate when a number of citizens were nearby.

At 1950 hours a potential Israeli enemy target entered Lebanese airspace seven nautical miles west of Sidon heading towards Ra's Beirut. At 2029 hours it circled between Beirut and Khaldah, and it left Lebanese airspace at 2115 hours.

At 2040 hours Israeli enemy forces fired four light-weapons rounds in the air in an attempt to cause panic at the Fatimah Gate when a number of citizens were in the area.

7 May 2001

Between 0950 and 1020 hours Israeli enemy forces strafed the area around their outpost at Mazra'at Fashkul in the occupied Shab'a farmlands with medium-weapons fire. Two Israeli helicopters also flew over the farmlands.

At 1215 hours two Israeli enemy helicopters flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

Between 1315 and 1330 hours an Israeli enemy helicopter flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

8 May 2001

At 1650 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Ramta outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands fired several bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at surrounding areas.

9 May 2001

Between 0740 and 0745 hours there were a number of explosions in the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

Between 1115 and 1130 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Marj Uyun area and the occupied Shab'a farmlands at very high altitudes.

Between 1125 and 1215 hours two Israeli helicopters flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

At 1130 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Ramta outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire at surrounding areas.

Between 1300 and 1405 hours two Israeli enemy helicopters flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands and then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territory.

At 1350 hours there was an unexplained explosion in the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

At 1420 and 1445 hours Israeli enemy forces fired several 120-mm mortar rounds at outlying areas of Shab'a town in liberated Lebanese territory.

From 1935 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the South at very high altitudes. Several Israeli helicopters also flew along the Lebanese border between Ra's al-Naqurah and the occupied Shab'a farmlands over occupied Palestinian territory.

Between 1940 and 2000 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Ruwaysat al-Alam outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire at surrounding areas.

Between 2025 and 2035 hours an Israeli gunboat in the territorial waters of occupied Palestine off Ra's al-Naqurah launched an illumination flare and fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire at surrounding areas.

10 May 2001

At 1025 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Sidon and Tyre areas at moderate altitudes.

At 1040 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Tyre area.

Between 1035 and 1140 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South at very high altitudes. They also flew over Lebanese territorial waters off Beirut and the Mount Lebanon area.

Between 2000 and 2005 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Radar hill outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands fired several bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at surrounding areas.

At 2215 hours there was an unexplained explosion in the Mughr area of the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

Like the previous Israeli violations of which it represents a continuation, this latest series is in flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and of Lebanon's sovereignty and poses a threat to stability in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 14 May 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In the early morning hours of today (Palestine time), Israeli occupying forces executed five Palestinian policemen who were at a Palestinian checkpoint in the town of Beitunia, west of Ramallah. The bodies of the three Palestinians killed were found in a hole beside the checkpoint, while the other two killed were found in a caravan on the site. The Israeli army spoke today of "operational activity" near Beitunia in which the soldiers opened fire on "suspicious figures". These wilful killings represent additional war crimes committed by the Israeli occupying forces in an escalated pattern of the Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian people. Today's war crimes should be vigorously condemned and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Also in the early morning hours of today, Israeli helicopter gunships and naval boats fired missiles at several security and police stations in the Gaza Strip, one of which lies in the heart of Gaza City, destroying police armoured vehicles and several buildings. These attacks resulted in the injury of several people and caused widespread fear and anxiety among the civilian population in the area.

At the same time, the Israeli occupying forces continue to pursue the illegal and criminal policy of extrajudicial killing. Yesterday, Israeli helicopter gunships fired at least five missiles at a parked car, killing one of the passengers. Another Palestinian policeman in a nearby traffic car was also killed in this attack.

Moreover, Israeli occupying forces have repeatedly entered the territories under full Palestinian control in the last few days. These incursions by the Israeli occupying forces have resulted in the vast destruction of property and the uprooting of orchards as well as in creating great panic, terrorizing the Palestinian civilian population living under the brutal Israeli occupation.

In follow-up to my previous letters, dated from 29 September 2000 to 10 May 2001 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-

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S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284, A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; and A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471), I regret to inform you that 11 more Palestinians, including the martyrs mentioned above, have died as a result of the brutal actions of the occupying forces. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) These deaths raise the total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 to 455 people. At the same time, the total number of Palestinian civilians injured, many severely and permanently, also continues to rise each day.

We hold the Israeli Government fully responsible for the above-mentioned war crimes and other atrocities committed against the Palestinian people in grave violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, as well as other instruments of international law and relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Furthermore, we believe that Israel, the occupying Power, persists with these actions because of what it perceives as the inability of the Security Council to react effectively in putting an end to these Israeli atrocities. The inaction of the Council effectively develops a culture of impunity within which Israel is acting. This inaction must end and the Security Council must bear its responsibilities under the United Nations Charter.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5 and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 14 May 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Thursday, 10 May 2001 through Monday, 14 May 2001)

Thursday, 10 May 2001

1. Kefah Khalid Zo'rob (16 years old)
2. Khader Hussein Jendeya

Friday, 11 May 2001

1. Hossam Fawaz Tafesh (16 years old)

Saturday, 12 May 2001

1. Allam Nasr Jaloudi
2. Mo'tasem Al-Sabagh
3. Salman Al-Arouki

Monday, 14 May 2001

1. Ahmed Zakout
2. Salah Abu Amrah
3. Ahmed Abu Mustafa
4. Ala Sawalha
5. Mahmoud Abu Dawoud Al-Khalidi

* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 455.

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Letter dated 14 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit a statement issued today, 14 May 2001, by the Commission for Coordination with the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea of the State of Eritrea on the results of the inquiry into the incident on the Maereba to Mai Aini road (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmed Tahir **Baduri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-37201 (E) 150501

Annex to the letter dated 14 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Results of the inquiry into the incident on the Maereba to Mai Aini road

On 5 May 2001, the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) issued a statement alleging restriction of its freedom of movement on the Mendefera to Tserona road, which, it claimed, was a main supply and access route to the Temporary Security Zone. The Commission initiated an inquiry into the matter. On 9 May 2001, the Commission issued a statement asserting that "no UNMEE vehicle tried to use the Mendefera to Tserona road on May 3" and that "UNMEE has never used the said Mendefera to Tserona road to access the Temporary Security Zone". At the same time, the Commission stated its intention to verify if there was any such incident outside the Mendefera to Tserona road.

Meanwhile, UNMEE released a second statement on 10 May 2001, acknowledging its error in misstating the location of the restriction as on the Mendefera to Tserona road rather than the Dekamhare to Tserona road. Moreover, UNMEE stated that it welcomed the Commission's announced intention to verify the incident and looked forward to receiving the results of the inquiry. The Commission has now completed its verification and the following are its findings.

There is one direct road linking Dekamhare to Tserona via Mai Idaga and Mai Aini. This direct road links Dekamhare to Tserona on a north-south axis and has been the main supply and access route used by UNMEE. There was no incident on this road on 3 May 2001 as alleged by the second UNMEE statement.

There was, however, an incident at an Eritrean Defence Force (EDF) checkpoint in the area of Tekelebi (grid location 142446) involving an UNMEE convoy. This EDF checkpoint, guarding a restricted military zone, is located at the intersection of the Maereba and Quatit roads to Mai Aini, well outside the Temporary Security Zone. UNMEE had never used this road as a main supply or access route to the Temporary Security Zone.

On 3 May 2001, at approximately 1000 hours, a convoy of three UNMEE vehicles (two armoured vehicles with registration numbers KM 2373 and KM 8303 and a tanker with registration number KM 2511) sped past the checkpoint from the Maereba road, ignoring attempts by EDF soldiers manning the checkpoint to slow down and stop them. The EDF soldiers noted the registration numbers of the vehicles with the intent to report the violation.

Again, at around 1400 hours as the two armoured vehicles were returning, EDF soldiers stopped the vehicles and informed the UNMEE officers that they were trying to enter a restricted area. The EDF soldier at the scene informed the UNMEE officers that the vehicles must return to Mai Aini and travel directly north to Dekamhare via Mai Idaga on the main route.

At this point, the UNMEE officer ordered one of the UNMEE vehicles to drive past the checkpoint by driving around the barrier. The vehicle had not been given clearance to do so. The EDF soldier was overwhelmed by the forced attempt to

circumvent the checkpoint and was provoked to fire a single warning shot into the air. The UNMEE vehicle attempting to pass without clearance halted.

The EDF soldier informed the UNMEE officers that they were free to return to Mai Aini and use the direct route to Dekamhare, which UNMEE had always used. The UNMEE vehicles subsequently returned to Mai Aini.

The Commission regrets that a warning shot had to be fired and has requested that an appropriate disciplinary action be taken against the soldier responsible. At the same time, the Commission cannot help but note that such an unfortunate incident should, and could, have been avoided by respect for Eritrea's regulations outside the Temporary Security Zone and by simply stopping at the checkpoint.

Indeed, this unfortunate incident seems to have been triggered by a breach in the UNMEE pledge to respect Eritrean checkpoints outside the Temporary Security Zone on account of orders to ignore and just speed through them. The Commission has lodged repeated protests to UNMEE regarding cases in which UNMEE convoys sped through checkpoints, and it had reached an understanding with UNMEE that all vehicles are required to stop at checkpoints outside the Temporary Security Zone.

The Commission is reassured by the Force Commander's subsequent assurance that he has now rescinded the order to ignore Eritrean checkpoints outside the Temporary Security Zone. The Commission wishes to reiterate Eritrea's commitment to guarantee and facilitate complete freedom of movement for UNMEE within the Temporary Security Zone and through the main supply and access routes to the Temporary Security Zone. The Commission maintains that movement outside the Temporary Security Zone and within restricted military zones requires observance of the necessary procedures, such as notification.

United Nations A/55/939–S/2001/481

General Assembly
Security Council

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15 May 2001

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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 20 (d) and 46
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 14 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit the text of a statement dated 11 May 2001 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan (see annex).

The annex to this letter concerns the document entitled "The conceptual approaches of Kazakhstan to resolving the situation in Afghanistan" (A/55/916-S/2001/419, annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 20 (d) and 46, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) A. G. Ravan **Farhâdi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-37328 (E) 170501

Annex to the identical letters dated 14 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

14 May 2001

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, expressing its high appreciation for the efforts deployed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, would like to hereby declare in principle its readiness to attend, under the aegis of the United Nations, the proposed peace negotiations with the Taliban in Almaty, as contained in "The conceptual approaches of Kazakhstan to resolving the situation in Afghanistan" of 26 April 2001 (A/55/916-S/2001/419, annex).

Proclaiming its agreement to the talks, the Islamic State of Afghanistan, however, in the light of the opening paragraphs of the document, is surprised by the notion expressed in the unnumbered third paragraph, namely that "the lack of positive results in bringing about an Afghan settlement is linked to the determination of the warring Afghan sides to settle the conflict solely by military means".

The above negates the facts, for, unlike the Taliban, the Islamic State of Afghanistan indeed has incessantly sought a non-military solution to the conflict during the past six years, having announced its resolve for a peaceful settlement of the crisis on various occasions. Hence, in this context, equating the Islamic State of Afghanistan with the Taliban is not only far from reality but, in fact, not fair. The report of the Secretary-General (A/54/378-S/1999/994), in which he indicates that the Islamic State of Afghanistan "repeatedly made clear to my Special Envoy and to the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan that they are willing to talk with the Taliban in order to reach a solution to the country's problems", repeated also by the President of the Security Council on 22 October 1999, provide credible testimonies. The President of the Security Council made it clear again on 7 April 2000 (S/PRST/2000/12) that the Islamic State of Afghanistan "is willing to talk with the Taliban". It is sufficient to say that the same sentiment has been echoed by the United Nations on numerous other occasions as well.

What is evidently clear is that Afghanistan has fallen prey to Pakistan's geopolitical adventures, a matter not expressed with precision in the Kazakh Foreign Ministry document.

It is further worth mentioning that the popular armed resistance by the people of Afghanistan, in defence of their country's independence, noble human principles and magnanimous values, and the peace and security of the region against the obscurantist forces, which owe their origin to Pakistan, as well as against the politico-ideological agenda of extremist forces throughout the region, will be praised by the neighbouring States of Afghanistan, including the Central Asian countries. In the absence of such resistance, in the event of total occupation of Afghanistan by the Pakistan-Taliban-bin Laden axis, fostering without the people of Afghanistan the sort of steadfast and resolute campaign of liberation needed to prevent the expansion of these obscurantist and terrorist forces in Central Asia would be a difficult task requiring an enormous undertaking.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan wishes to express the following response, the numbers corresponding to the Arabic-numbered paragraphs and succeeding sections of the aforementioned document:

1. Regarding paragraph 1 and its succeeding sections, the Islamic State of Afghanistan welcomes the endorsement by the Republic of Kazakhstan of the Secretary-General's position with regard to Afghanistan, the incursions by Islamic fighters into the territory of Central Asian countries and the danger of the spread of the conflict. The Islamic State of Afghanistan also fully supports the convening of a special meeting of the Security Council devoted to consideration of the situation of Afghanistan and Central Asia.

2. The Islamic State of Afghanistan fully appreciates the views expressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan in this paragraph about the economic reconstruction and development of Afghanistan.

3. The views expressed on the participation of all interested States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference are fully acceptable. Indeed, the need for the *Loya Jirga*, in which true representatives of the people shall participate, is endorsed. However, the term "the Council of Elders of the Afghan tribes" is incorrect, since Afghanistan is composed of ethnic, linguistic and religious (Sunni and Shia) groups and not segmented along "tribal" lines. The aim of the *Loya Jirga* is, therefore, to assemble influential and significant persons belonging to ethnic, linguistic and religious groups, who possess adequate experience and have considerable following among their supporters/constituents.

4. The Islamic State of Afghanistan entirely agrees with the pivotal role of the United Nations in resolving the Afghan situation. In the light of the paragraph's second subsection, it is significant to speak of "the main cause of the conflict in Afghanistan" as attributable to the Pakistani open intervention, including involvement of its military and non-military personnel in Afghanistan. In this context, putting a halt to Pakistan's military assistance to the Taliban and withdrawal of all Pakistani fighters (military and civilian) from Afghanistan must be immediately sought.

5. A scrutiny of the United Nations targeted sanctions on the Taliban reveals that none of their provisions has been imposed to target the civilian population of the country. In fact, the imposition of these sanctions will eventually force the Taliban — apart from fulfilling other obligations — to also agree to peace negotiations.

6. Addressing the second subsection of this paragraph, the notion of 90 per cent of the land under the formal control of the Taliban — publicized by Pakistan — is incorrect. In many of Afghanistan's provinces, there is active resistance against the Taliban, the latter being mostly in military control of cities and highways. Realistic estimation of the control of the land places 35 to 40 per cent of the territory outside the Taliban rule, a figure rising day by day.

With a view to responding to the third subsection, it must be stated that the presence of thousands of foreign fighters, bin Laden's Al-Qaeda Brigade and Pakistani extremist groups fighting alongside the Taliban with the direct involvement of Pakistani military personnel does not legitimize the Taliban as the "government" of Afghanistan. Any appeasement and "engagement" policy with the Taliban while foreign elements and groups are involved in the occupation of

Afghanistan is against established principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, hence an undertaking which would legitimize aggression and occupation. In this regard, the report of the Secretary-General of 20 November 2000 entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security" provides ample evidence (A/55/633-S/2000/1106). Paragraph 23 states "that the presence of non-Afghan fighters, mainly from Pakistan, is significant". Paragraph 81 reads "It is deeply distressing that a significant number of non-Afghan personnel, largely from Pakistani *madrassahs*, are not only taking active part in the fighting, most, if not all, on the side of the Taliban, and there also appears to be outside involvement in the planning and logistical support of their military operations".

It should additionally be stated that Pakistan maintains official relations with the Taliban and, as has been the case, has facilitated a venue of contact with the Taliban. Yet during the past few years, when the Taliban's "office" in Flushing, New York, remained open, it did not contribute to the peace process whatsoever and only misrepresented the situation in Afghanistan, at times visibly negating Taliban leadership by systematically making false promises.

7. In the context of the Taliban's misogynist practices such as gender apartheid and feminization of poverty, violation of human rights, genocide and random targeting of civilians, other war crimes and crimes against humanity, not enough coverage has been provided by the world mass media. In fact, so negligible has it been that sadly most people, unaware of the situation in Afghanistan, assume the behaviour of the Islamic State of Afghanistan to be similar to that of the Taliban. Of course, the reality is by far different. Further, unlike the Taliban, the Islamic State of Afghanistan believes in toleration and moderation, coexistence and cooperation.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan highly appreciates the good intention behind the proposal by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan to act as a mediator without any self-interest. The Islamic State of Afghanistan fully supports the role of other interested countries and States with good intentions in the Afghan peace process. The Islamic State of Afghanistan has already expressed its readiness to attend the Japanese-proposed peace talks and also positively responded to the appeal by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Ruud Lubbers, for the holding of a ceasefire, both of which were immediately rejected by the Taliban.

United Nations S/2001/482

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 May 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 15 May 2001 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, following consultations of the whole, taking into account the views of your Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, Mr. Hans Haekkerup, the members of the Security Council have agreed to dispatch a mission on the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) to Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, from 15 to 19 June 2001.

The members of the Security Council have also agreed on the terms of reference of the Security Council mission (see annex). Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations and President of the Security Council for the month of June 2001, will lead the mission. I shall inform you shortly of the composition of the mission.

I should be grateful if you could have the Secretariat make all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the work of the mission.

(*Signed*) James B. **Cunningham**
President of the Security Council

01-37433 (E) 160501

Annex

Terms of reference of the Security Council mission to Kosovo

To find ways to enhance support for the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999).

In this context, to observe the operations of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and the situation on the ground, including difficult challenges faced by UNMIK, and report its conclusions to the Security Council.

In this regard, to look at the impact of the regional situation on the work of UNMIK.

To convey a strong message to local leaders and all others concerned about the need to: reject all violence; condemn extremist and terrorist activities; ensure public safety and order; promote stability, safety and security, promote inter-ethnic reconciliation and inclusion; support the full and effective implementation of resolution 1244 (1999); and fully cooperate with UNMIK to these ends.

To review ongoing implementation of the prohibitions imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 1160 (1998).

United Nations S/2001/482*

Security Council

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22 May 2001

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Letter dated 15 May 2001 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, following consultations of the whole, taking into account the views of your Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, Mr. Hans Haekkerup, the members of the Security Council have agreed to dispatch a mission on the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) to Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, from 15 to 19 June 2001.

The members of the Security Council have also agreed on the terms of reference of the Security Council mission (see annex). His Excellency Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations and President of the Security Council for the month of June 2001, will lead the mission. I shall inform you shortly of the composition of the mission.

I should be grateful if you could have the Secretariat make all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the work of the mission.

(*Signed*) James B. **Cunningham**
President of the Security Council

* Reissued for technical reasons.

01-37433* (E) 230501

Annex

Terms of reference of the Security Council mission to Kosovo

To find ways to enhance support for the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999).

In this context, to observe the operations of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and the situation on the ground, including difficult challenges faced by UNMIK, and report its conclusions to the Security Council.

In this regard, to look at the impact of the regional situation on the work of UNMIK.

To convey a strong message to local leaders and all others concerned about the need to: reject all violence; condemn extremist and terrorist activities; ensure public safety and order; promote stability, safety and security, promote inter-ethnic reconciliation and inclusion; support the full and effective implementation of resolution 1244 (1999); and fully cooperate with UNMIK to these ends.

To review ongoing implementation of the prohibitions imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 1160 (1998).

United Nations A/55/940–S/2001/483

General Assembly
Security Council

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15 May 2001
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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 74 (a)
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 11 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith the report of the fifteenth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held in Bujumbura from 16 to 20 April 2001 (see annex).

After reviewing the geopolitical and security situation in Central Africa and discussing the status of intergovernmental cooperation in security matters in the countries members of the Committee, the meeting undertook a thoroughgoing evaluation of the implementation of the Advisory Committee's previous decisions and recommendations. It also considered the implementation of the recommendations of the Subregional Conference on the Proliferation of and Illicit Traffic in Small Arms in Central Africa, held in N'Djamena from 25 to 27 October 1999, and of the Subregional Conference on the Question of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Central Africa, held in Bujumbura from 14 to 16 August 2000.

The Standing Advisory Committee expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the support of the United Nations and counts on its future support so that we may achieve our objectives.

I should therefore be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 74 (a), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marc **Nteturuye**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-37400 (E) 300501 310501

Annex to the letter dated 11 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Report of the fifteenth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (Bujumbura, 16-20 April 2001)

Introduction

The fifteenth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa was held in Bujumbura from 16 to 20 April 2001.

The following member States took part in the meeting: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Sao Tome and Principe did not attend.

Representatives of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) also participated in the work.

The opening ceremony featured:

- A message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, read out by Mr. Moktar Cisse, Resident Coordinator a.i.;
- A statement by the representative of the Secretary-General of OAU, H.E. Ambassador Mamadou Bah;
- A statement by H.E. Ambassador Nelson Cosme, Deputy Secretary-General of ECCAS;
- The opening address by H.E. Mr. Frédéric Bamvuginyumvira, First Vice-President of the Republic of Burundi.

His Excellency Mr. Séverin Ntahomvukiye, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Burundi, presided over the closing ceremony.

Adoption of the agenda

The Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Interim report of the Bureau.
3. Review of the geopolitical and security situation in Central Africa.
4. Intergovernmental cooperation in security matters in Central Africa.
5. Evaluation of the implementation of the previous decisions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee.
   (a) Establishment of an early warning mechanism;
   (b) Organization of military exercises in connection with peacekeeping operations between the armed forces of the countries of Central Africa;
   (c) Establishment of the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX);
   (d) Establishment of a subregional parliament in Central Africa;
   (e) Establishment of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa.
6. Briefing on the Subregional Workshop on Human Rights Education in Central Africa.
7. Implementation of the recommendations of the Subregional Conference on the Proliferation of and Illicit Traffic in Small Arms in Central Africa and briefing on the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.
8. Implementation of the recommendations of the Subregional Conference on the Question of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Central Africa.
9. Date of the next meeting.

10. Other matters.

11. Adoption of the report of the fifteenth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee.

Conduct of work

I. Interim report of the Bureau

The Committee took note of the interim report presented by H.E. Mr. Luc Rukingama, Minister of Communications and Spokesman for the Government of the Republic of Burundi, in his capacity as Chairman of the Bureau at the ministerial level.

The Committee welcomed the energetic and effective way in which the Bureau had discharged the mandates entrusted to it by the fourteenth ministerial meeting with regard, in particular, to the raising of awareness among the countries of the subregion concerning the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Non-Aggression Pact, the Mutual Assistance Pact and the Protocol on the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX); the organization of the fifteenth ministerial meeting; the steps taken with a view to the effective launching of COPAX; and the establishment of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy.

II. Review of the geopolitical and security situation in Central Africa

Angola

The Committee expressed concern at the continuing conflict in Angola, especially owing to the repeated attacks by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and their tragic consequences for peace, security, stability and development in Angola and the well-being of its peoples.

It expressed its support for the Angolan Government's efforts to restore peace, security and stability throughout the territory and to protect the civilian population.

It called on the international community to provide assistance to displaced persons in Angola.

The Committee also welcomed the Angolan Government's efforts to bring about national reconciliation, in particular the offer of amnesty made by President José Eduardo Dos Santos to UNITA combatants who turn in their weapons.

It invited UNITA to renounce the pursuit of war and instead promote national reconciliation and peace for the benefit of all Angolans under the terms of the Lusaka Protocol.

The Committee called on all Central African countries to comply strictly with the sanctions imposed on UNITA by the United Nations Security Council.

Burundi

The Committee welcomed the signing on 28 August 2000 in Arusha of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Burundi, which is a source of real hope.

It expressed its support for the efforts of the Burundian Government and all Burundians to bring about a lasting peace in their country.

The Committee paid tribute to the efforts being made by the Facilitator and the heads of State of some members of the Advisory Committee to bring peace to Burundi, and it encouraged them to continue these efforts.

The Committee expressed serious concern at the continuation and escalation of the violence being perpetrated against civilian populations by armed groups based in some of Burundi's neighbouring countries.

It invited the countries of the region, particularly those of the Great Lakes region, to help the Burundians restore peace through dialogue and reconciliation and not to encourage violence and war in Burundi. It welcomed the talks being organized to that end between the competent authorities of Burundi and those of some neighbouring countries.

The Committee addressed a solemn appeal to all armed movements to turn in their weapons immediately and engage in negotiations for a total and permanent ceasefire.

It urged all Burundian parties to endeavour to promote national reconciliation and restoration of peace in Burundi, thereby enabling the Peace

Agreement to be fully implemented and the peaceful transition to begin.

The Committee urgently appealed to the international community to provide substantial support for the peace efforts in Burundi, especially by fulfilling the promise of assistance made at the International Donors Conference for Burundi, held in Paris on 11 and 12 December 2000.

Cameroon

The Committee paid tribute to the consolidation of a climate of peace and stability in Cameroon.

The Committee welcomed the Cameroonian Government's pursuit of a policy of dialogue in the context of the establishment of a consensus-based democracy that will promote the country's harmonious development.

It noted with satisfaction the adoption on 6 December 2000 by the National Assembly of an act establishing the National Office for the Monitoring of Elections to ensure the general supervision of all elections and referendums, and the elaboration, by the National Anti-Corruption Office, of a national programme to combat corruption.

The Committee welcomed the Cameroonian Government's determination to continue its campaign against insecurity in the cities, the commendable efforts it had made in that regard and notable successes already achieved.

The Committee had been informed that the Government of Cameroon had set up commissions of inquiry to investigate the case of the alleged disappearance of nine persons in Bépanda and the fire in a munitions depot in Yaoundé. It welcomed the preliminary findings about the cases and the steps taken by the competent authorities to bring the accused to justice.

It welcomed the Government of Cameroon's policy of good-neighbourliness towards the other countries of the subregion.

The Committee again expressed deep concern at the information provided by the delegation of Cameroon on the persistent attempts at infiltration and repeated acts of provocation by Nigerian forces on the Bakassi peninsula and other border points and again called on the two parties to refrain from any action that could heighten tensions pending the decision of the International Court of Justice, which Cameroon had seized of the matter.

The Committee, in addition to reiterating its appeal to the international community and friendly countries to assist in maintaining the peace between Cameroon and Nigeria while awaiting the verdict of the International Court of Justice, requested the Court to take the necessary steps to ensure a rapid conclusion of the proceeding pending before it.

The Committee again urged Nigeria to comply strictly with the interim measures of protection laid down by the Court in its ruling of 15 March 1996 and called upon the two parties to refrain from taking any action that could create difficulties for the application of the final judgement of the Court.

Gabon

The Committee noted with appreciation the climate of peace and political stability in Gabon.

It expressed its concern at the precarious living conditions of the many refugees in Gabon and urgently called on the international community, in particular the World Food Programme (WFP), to provide more food to these refugees.

Equatorial Guinea

The Committee welcomed the climate of peace and stability in Equatorial Guinea.

It noted with satisfaction the continuation of the democratic process in Equatorial Guinea and the favourable welcome given to the report recently submitted to the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva by a delegation headed by the Prime Minister and representing all the recognized political parties in the country.

The Committee paid tribute to the efforts of the authorities of Equatorial Guinea to promote national consensus and, in particular, the amnesty granted at the end of 2000 by the head of State, H.E. Mr. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, to those who had committed acts of terrorism on 21 January 1998.

It welcomed the resumption of cooperation between Equatorial New Guinea and Spain, as exemplified by a recent exchange of official visits.

Central African Republic

The Committee welcomed the efforts of the Government of the Central African Republic to put into effect the rules of good governance by taking firm action to combat corruption and the misappropriation of public funds.

The Committee expressed concern at the persistence of crime in the country's interior by armed gangs of "roadblockers" and noted with satisfaction the efforts being made by the Government of the Central African Republic to combat insecurity, including the following actions:

- Reinforcement of national legislation on possession of firearms;
- Campaigns to raise awareness of the dangers involved in possessing firearms;
- Organization of operations to collect and destroy illegal weapons;
- Strengthening of border control stations;
- Regulation of activities of security firms;
- Establishment of an interministerial committee to follow up the Advisory Committee's recommendations;
- Continuation of the programme on restructuring and redeploying Central African armed forces.

The Committee also welcomed the Government's efforts to ease social tensions, in particular by paying back wages and holding talks with trade union representatives.

Chad

The Committee welcomed the continuing democraticization process in Chad and, in particular, the steps taken to ensure that the forthcoming presidential elections are properly conducted.

It noted with satisfaction the Chadian security forces' successes in their campaign against armed "roadblockers" and organized crime in the cities, together with the positive results of the Government's efforts to ease tensions between livestock owners and farmers.

It expressed deep concern at the continuing attacks by the armed opposition, which had taken many lives and caused significant material damage.

It encouraged the Chadian authorities to pursue their policy of dialogue and openness towards the opposition in order to bring about national reconciliation among all Chadians.

It called on all parties in Chad to respond positively to this spirit of openness, and to give priority attention to reconciliation so as to protect the best interests of the Chadian people.

The Committee expressed its appreciation for the effective launching of the Chadian pipeline project and the promising prospects thereof for the development of Chad and the well-being of its peoples.

III. Intergovernmental cooperation in security matters in Central Africa

The Committee took note with satisfaction of the actions and initiatives taken by the member countries within the framework of cooperation in security matters, aimed, in particular, at lessening tensions, combating insecurity in the border areas and facilitating exchanges between the various national structures dealing with these questions.

In view of the cross-border nature of most of the security problems in the subregion and the need to respond to them in a joint and concerted manner, the Committee again strongly recommended greater cooperation and dialogue among the security forces of the Central African countries, particularly within the framework of periodic meetings and the organization of joint operations.

The Committee particularly welcomed:

- The convening of the joint commission between Angola and the Congo, and of the joint commission between Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
- The signing of a framework agreement for tripartite cooperation between Angola, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
- The meeting between the defence and security authorities of Burundi and their counterparts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
- The success achieved through cooperation between the police forces of Cameroon and the Central African Republic, particularly in combating cross-border vehicle thefts;

- The cooperation between Cameroon and the Central African Republic in the training of officers of the armed forces of the Central African Republic, the police, the gendarmerie and customs officials;
- The consultations held between the administrative and military authorities of the Central African Republic and their counterparts in Cameroon to dispel misunderstandings and tensions among the peoples of the border areas;
- The organization of joint border patrols by the security forces of the Central African countries;
- The recent meeting of an ad hoc committee of the border commission for Equatorial Guinea and Gabon;
- The meeting of the border commission for Gabon and the Congo;
- The coordination meetings between the administrative and military authorities of the border areas to dispel tensions among the population and build confidence;
- The summit meetings on security questions held by the Central African countries at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

The Committee expressed its deep concern with regard to the upsurge in organized crime and insecurity in the countries of the subregion, particularly the development of the phenomenon of roadblocks. It recommended the intensification of information exchange and the organization of large-scale joint operations to combat this scourge. It recommended that a high-level meeting should be held on the question, aimed, in particular, at setting up a suitable legal framework for cooperation in the matter.

It stressed the need for closer cooperation among the security services of the various countries with a view to combating the cross-border trade in stolen vehicles.

Recalling the importance to the subregion's peace and security of the protocol relating to the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX) and the Mutual Assistance Pact concluded at Malabo in February 2000 among the countries of Central Africa, the Committee recommended that the Bureau should draw the attention of those countries which had not already done so to the need to sign and/or ratify those instruments.

Aware of the need to strengthen cooperation for peace and security in the subregion, the Committee appealed to those countries that had not yet signed the agreement on criminal police cooperation, adopted in April 1999 at the meeting of the Committee of Central African Police Chiefs in Yaoundé, to take all necessary steps to proceed to the rapid signing of this text and guarantee its full effectiveness.

IV. Evaluation of the implementation of the previous decisions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee

A. Establishment of an early warning mechanism

The Committee welcomed the information provided by the Gabonese delegation concerning the completion of the refurbishing of the building made available to the mechanism by the Gabonese Government.

It welcomed the fact that the keys of the building had been handed over to the ECCAS secretariat by the Gabonese authorities.

It noted with satisfaction the contacts currently under way between ECCAS and the Gabonese Government with a view to the forthcoming inauguration of the building which is to house the early warning mechanism.

The Committee was also informed of high-level contacts between the ECCAS secretariat and various international partners, particularly the United Nations Office for Project Support Services and OAU, with a view to the operationalization of the early warning mechanism.

B. Organization of military exercises in connection with peacekeeping operations between the armed forces of the countries of Central Africa

The Committee reiterated its interest in organizing joint military exercises.

It repeated its recommendation that a meeting of the chiefs of staff of the Central African countries should be convened in order to review the Biyongho-98

exercise, revise its costs downwards and determine the division of contributions among the various countries.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the offer made by the Government of Gabon to host the meeting from 9 to 11 July 2001.

A mandate was given to the Bureau to take all the necessary steps, in conjunction with the Committee secretariat, for the organization of the meeting.

C. Establishment of the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX)

The Committee welcomed the adoption of the terms of reference for the early warning mechanism, the Central African multinational force, and the defence and security commission for the Central African countries.

The Committee welcomed the ratification by several member countries of the legal instruments governing COPAX and the Mutual Assistance Pact and called on countries that had not yet done so to take the necessary steps to ratify these instruments.

D. Establishment of a subregional parliament in Central Africa

The Committee was informed of the continuing contacts between the ECCAS secretariat and the various member countries concerning the setting up of the network of parliamentarians established in Malabo on 24 June 2000.

It took note with satisfaction of the information provided by the delegation of Equatorial Guinea and by the Deputy Secretary-General of ECCAS with regard to the convening in Luanda in October 2000 of the meeting of experts responsible for finalizing the protocol setting up the network of parliamentarians, as well as its subsequent adoption in November 2000 in Luanda by the presiding officers of the various national parliaments.

A mandate was given to the Bureau of the Committee to continue to follow developments and to report on them at the next meeting.

E. Establishment of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

The Committee congratulated the Cameroonian Government, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the ECCAS secretariat on their combined efforts for the effective establishment of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa.

It recommended that the Bureau and the secretariat should take all necessary steps for the early convening at Yaoundé of the meeting of experts to the documents governing the organization and functioning of the Centre.

It welcomed the offer of the Cameroonian Government to host the meeting in late May-early June 2001.

A mandate was given to the Bureau and the secretariat to transmit the drafts of the above-mentioned documents to all the member countries before the Yaoundé meeting.

V. Briefing on the subregional Workshop on Human Rights Education in Central Africa

The Committee noted with interest the briefing provided by the Deputy Secretary-General of ECCAS, H.E. Ambassador Nelson Cosme, concerning the Subregional Workshop on Human Rights Education in Central Africa, held at Yaoundé from 15 to 16 March 2001, in the context of the programme to launch the activities of the subregional centre for human rights and democracy in Central Africa.

It took note of the adoption at that time of the Yaoundé Declaration on human rights education in Central Africa.

VI. Implementation of the recommendations of the Subregional Conference on the Question of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Central Africa

After reviewing the recommendations formulated by the Subregional Conference on the Question of

Refugees and Displaced Persons in Central Africa, held at Bujumbura from 14 to 16 August 2000, the Committee welcomed the efforts made by the countries of the subregion to implement them.

In particular, the Committee noted with appreciation the establishment in several member countries of national commissions responsible for the management of issues relating to refugees and of the efforts made by the authorities of the countries of asylum to promote the voluntary repatriation of refugees in collaboration with the competent international agencies and, in particular, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

It encouraged all the countries of the subregion to continue their efforts to alleviate the suffering of refugees and displaced persons in their territories while respecting the relevant international norms.

The Committee made an urgent appeal to the international community and, in particular, the United Nations specialized agencies to provide greater support to the many refugees and displaced persons in Central Africa, and to the countries of asylum.

VII. Implementation of the recommendations of the Subregional Conference on the Proliferation of and Illicit Traffic in Small Arms in Central Africa and briefing on the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

After reviewing the recommendations formulated by the Subregional Conference on the Proliferation of and Illicit Traffic in Small Arms in Central Africa, held in N'Djamena from 25 to 27 October 1999, the Committee noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the countries of the subregion to implement them.

In particular, it welcomed the operations to disarm persons illegally possessing firearms, the organization of campaigns to raise awareness about the dangers of firearms, the establishment in the various member countries of appropriate legislation governing the trade and ownership of firearms and the activities of private security firms, the strengthening of border controls, the organization of operations for the collection and destruction of weapons and measures taken to combat organized crime and roadblocks.

The Committee recommended that the member countries should intensify their efforts to implement the recommendations of the Conference and more generally to set up the struggle against the proliferation and illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons, bearing in mind the dangers posed by this scourge to the peace, security, stability and development of the subregion.

The Committee took note with interest of the briefing on the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects made by Mr. Ferdinand Ngoh Ngoh, expert from the Committee secretariat.

In particular, it welcomed the information concerning the incorporation in the draft programme of action to be submitted to the Conference of the recommendations of the Subregional Conference on the Proliferation of and Illicit Traffic in Small Arms in Central Africa, held in N'Djamena, and of the concerns set forth in the Bamako Declaration regarding the common African position on the proliferation, circulation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons.

It recommended that member countries should give appropriate instructions to their permanent missions to the United Nations at New York so that they would be able to participate actively in the various consultations on the draft programme of action in order to ensure that the concerns of the Central African countries are effectively taken into account.

The Committee urged the member countries to take an active part in the work of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects to be held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 9 to 20 July 2001.

VIII. Date of the next meeting

The Committee decided to hold its sixteenth ministerial meeting in ..... in the second week of August 2001.

It also decided to hold the subregional conference on the protection of women and children in armed conflicts prior to the sixteenth ministerial meeting.

IX. Other matters

The Committee urged member States to make regular contributions to the trust fund intended to finance its activities.

Lastly, the participants welcomed the favourable climate that had prevailed throughout their deliberations and expressed their appreciation to the President of the Republic of Burundi, H.E. Mr. Pierre Buyoya, and to the Burundian Government and people for the warm welcome and fraternal attentions paid to them during their stay in Burundi.

Bujumbura, 20 April 2001

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Security Council

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Identical letters dated 14 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 12 May 2001 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 16 to 22 April 2001 they carried out 225 sorties, 77 of them from Saudi Arabia, 70 from Kuwait and 78 from Turkey.

The Minister reaffirms the Government of Iraq's condemnation of these acts of aggression against Iraqi territory, and he states that international responsibility for them must be borne by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey. He urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter by halting this unwarranted aggression and ensuring that it does not recur.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 14 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 225 sorties in the period from 16 to 22 April 2001, 77 of them from Saudi Arabia, 70 from Kuwait and 78 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 78 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1135 hours on 16 April 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Sinjar, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1250 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1215 hours on 17 April 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Mosul, Tall Afar and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1520 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1115 hours on 19 April 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1415 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1215 hours on 20 April 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 22 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Irbil, Mosul, Sinjar, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1515 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 147 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1435 hours on 16 April 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 16 from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Kut, Afak, Hayy, Taqtaqanah, Najaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Qal'at

Salih and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1745 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 2120 hours on 17 April 2001, United States and British F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 15 missions, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and three from the demilitarized zone with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Artawi, Ar'ar and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 0015 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 2215 hours on 18 April 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 15 missions, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and five from Kuwaiti territory by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Salman, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2400 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 2035 hours on 19 April 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Basrah, Samawah, Najaf, Jalibah, Qal'at Sukkar and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2120 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1143 hours on 21 April 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 23 missions, 11 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Salman, Lasaf, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Shinafiyah, Mashkhab, Basrah, Amarah, Najaf, Hayy, Hashimiyah and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1410 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1000 hours on 22 April 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 40 missions, 14 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 26 from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Lasaf, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Qal'at Salih, Najaf, Shaykh Sa'd and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1125 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these States in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British has made these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear full international responsibility under international law. This includes liability for full compensation for the loss and damage, in both human and material terms, that is caused by these illegal practices.

The Government of Iraq further renews its call to the countries participating in this aggression to desist forthwith from internationally prohibited acts that violate Iraq's sovereignty, place its security and integrity in grave danger and pose a direct and serious threat to international peace and security.

As it condemns these acts of aggression against Iraqi targets and installations, the Government of Iraq urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security by intervening with the governments of the countries in question with a view to inducing them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against an independent, sovereign State.

(*Signed*) Tariq **Aziz**
Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs